(LIVth YEAR.) THE (No. 2710.)

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 20, 1798.

ROME, *September* 28.

ALL the inhabitants of our republic, capable of bearing arms, have been enrolled, in order to be in readineſs to march, if neceſſary. They write from Naples that admiral Nelſon was expected there with a part of his fleet on the 18th inſtant.

There has paſſed through our city, a French officer from Malta, who it is ſaid is charged with diſpatches to the Directory of great importance from Buonaparte, relative to his deplorable ſituation in Egypt. Others pretend that he only carries an account of the preſent ſituation of Malta.

The French have diſarmed all the inhabitants of the Roman republic on the borders of Naples. The conſul Angelucci, who reſides here, has reſigned his place.

VENICE, *September* 30.

In our neighbourhood every thing aſſumes a warlike appearance. In the magazines and ſounderies, they are employed day and night inceſſantly. Here is the depoſit of gunpowder and artillery for the Imperial army in Italy. Our garriſon conſiſts of 14,000 men. Near Verona the Imperial troops have formed a camp of 30,000 men; another of 18,000 men is formed near Padua. The archduke Joſeph is daily expected to review the troops. The French garriſon of Mantua conſiſts of 6000 men.

HAMBURGH, *October* 15.

Letters from Vienna, dated September 29, *ſay*—

The lateſt intelligence from Egypt, received by the way of Conſtantinople, do not mention any new battles having recently taken place in that quarter—but mention, that the ſituation of Buonaparte was very unfavourable, and that an army of 60 or 70,000 men were marching to ſurround him.

We are anxious to be informed of the reſult of the propoſitions made by the French miniſter at Raſtadt which were ſaid to have actually taken place, intimating that peace ſhould be made with all the powers actually at war with the French republic, conſidering that the ſituation of Europe is ſuch, that the general wiſh is that war ſhould be at an end. They poſitively aſcertain alſo, that the Ottoman miniſtry are determined, if this happy event ſhould be agreed upon, to participate.

VIENNA, *October* 3.

The Turkiſh ambaſſador has received diſpatches from Conſtantinople, by an extraordinary courier, which mention that the treaty of alliance is ſigned between England, Ruſſia and the Porte. Immediately the report was ſpread, that the preſent ſituation of Buonaparte would induce him to capitulate; but it appears that all theſe reports were fabricated. The courier brought no account relative to Buonaparte; but merely diſpatches relative to the treaty of friendſhip and alliance, which the ſublime Porte was diſpoſed to form between Ruſſia and other powers. It is certain that Buonaparte, a few days after the defeat of the French fleet, ſent diſpatches to the Directory, and informed it of the ſtate of his army, which had ſuffered very much from the climate and bad water. He requeſts the Directory to ſend him with the greateſt expedition a reinforcement of a large body of troops; and to ſend out the ſecond diviſion of the Toulon fleet, to place admiral Brueys in ſuch a ſituation that he may have no reaſon to fear the Engliſh fleet. The contents of the diſpatches of Buonaparte had been made known at Conſtantinople officially, through the Turkiſh miniſters, to the foreign miniſters.

A part of the Ruſſian troops, which are at preſent on the march, are ſaid to be deſtined for Italy. On the 3d of October the firſt column of the Ruſſian troops is expected at Cairo.—The Greek inhabitants of the Morea have taken the oath of allegiance to the Turkiſh emperor, and have pledged the children of the firſt rank for the fulfilment of their obligations.

There will yet be raiſed in the Turkiſh empire, 100,000 men.

The brigantine Aigrette, which the Turkiſh emperor has made a preſent of to admiral Nelſon, is eſtimated at 10,000 piaſtres.

A letter from Conſtantinople adds, that the Porte is making every poſſible preparation for war.—The Dutch ambaſſador exerts himſelf, by every poſſible means, to counteract it. Agreeable to private letters from Semlin, dated 25th September, it is aſſerted that the greateſt part of the Turkiſh army has deſerted from Widdin, and the Pacha of Natolien is deſtined with 30,000 men to oppoſe Paſſawan Oglou. Reſpecting the city of Widdin, it is bombarded without intermiſſion; but Paſſawan Oglou replies to this [illegible] and [illegible] and [illegible] directed [illegible] to take the [illegible] moment nothing material has been effected againſt him.

Thirty different attacks by the Turkiſh army he has moſt fortunately counteracted, and we are at preſent waiting the reſult of the 31ſt. After the laſt battle with the governor of Romelia, where, on both ſides, upwards of 1400 Turks have fallen, the ſaid Pacha has been compelled to retreat to Niſſa, where by the loſs of his head he will be obliged to account for thoſe loſt battles; as alſo for immenſe unneceſſary expence. At preſent he had proceeded to Sophia, to reinforce his army with 30,000 mountaineers; and he has wrote to the grand ſultan that he would appear himſelf at Conſtantinople to give an account of his conduct.

By letters from Paris of the 4th October laſt, it is ſaid, yeſterday the Neapolitan and Portugueſe ambaſſadors had left that city, but this is hitherto without any foundation. However, it would ſeem that the Portugueſe miniſter will not remain here long, as his powers are not ſatisfactory enough; his ſecretary is an Engliſhman.

ITALY, *September* 28.

By the laſt enrolment, 40,000 men have been enliſted in the territory of Naples.

A very mortal diſorder, it is ſaid, rages at Cairo.

We have at preſent another detail reſpecting the defeat of the French in Egypt.—Agreeably thereto, the 1ſt of Auguſt was appointed by the French admiral to celebrate Buonaparte's entry into Cairo. The French admiral's ſhip was moſt ſuperbly dreſſed with colours of every deſcription, when the Britiſh fleet appeared in ſight of the French. The Britiſh tars huzzaed in ſuch a manner as if they were certain of victory. It is reported that admiral Nelſon ſaid, "tomorrow I ſhall be either a *Lord or an Angel*."

NAPLES, *September* 11.

They ſay the viceroy of Sicily has adviſed our court at the time when they were carrying off all the ſilver and utenſils at Malta, very ſerious diſturbances had ariſen, in which the mal-contents gained ſome advantage.—Other reports add, that the French, who had retreated to the Fort of Elgo, had been compelled to bombard the city of Valetta; and that the mal-contents of that city had kept up ſo heavy a fire on the French ſhip of the line which had fled from Alexandria, that ſhe ſoon after ſunk.

As things are ſituated, in caſe of a war with France, after the fate of the Toulon fleet, the iſland of Sicily need not be under any apprehenſion of an attack from the French. Therefore moſt of the regiments which have been raiſed will be tranſported with diſpatch to the kingdom of Naples.

LEYDEN, *October* 5.

We have received by the poſt of the Empire, on the 3d of this month the order of the Porte, addreſſed to Caimacan, by which, in announcing the diſmiſſion of the grand vizier, Izzed Mehemet Pacha, "as abettor of crafty deſigns of France," and the appointment of his ſucceſſor Juſuf Pacha, governor of Erzerum, orders the publication by him of war againſt the French, and the adoption of meaſures to repreſs their hoſtilities.

October 9.

Extract of a letter from Paris, October 2.

"The return of the diviſion of Bompard to Breſt, appears to be confirmed: He had not been able to continue his courſe for Ireland, on account of the Engliſh ſquadrons which he knew to be in thoſe quarters. We are without any further news from Malta, much leſs from Buonaparte, nor from Egypt."

PARIS, *October* 4.

The frigates La Volontaire and the Inſurgente ſailed from Port L'Orient to their reſpective deſtinations. General Deſfourneaux (agent for Guadaloupe) is on board the firſt mentioned, and on board the ſecond is citizen Burner for Cayenne.

Letters from Breſt of the 29th September mention, that as yet of the ſquadron that ſailed out of this port, conſiſting of one ſhip of the line and three frigates, *none have yet returned*, and that ſince the day of their departure, no news or accounts have been received concerning them.

Our Toulon ſquadron that ſailed from thence lately of three line of battle ſhips and one frigate, with ſome tranſports, has returned to this port; it was reported (but without ground) that they were to take poſſeſſion of Leghorn.

One of our papers contains letters from Ancona of the 18th September, wherein mention is made, that the Genereux ſhip of the line, had arrived at Corfu, with the Engliſh line of battle ſhips the Stenton, of 74 guns, which the Genereux fell in with on her voyage in a very ſhattered condition. On board the ſloop of war which brought this news to Ancona came paſſenger citizen Commeyras.

Yeſterday Bergalle Eymeriſh ſaid in the Council of Five Hundred that there was at preſent a deficiency of 300 millions now exiſting, and that means muſt be reſorted to for reinſtating that ſum; upon which it was reſolved to unite the old finance commiſſion, with the new commiſſion of indirect expences, and to make a report to them thereof; as alſo of the means for reinſtatement, and eſtabliſh an equal balance between the receipts and the expenditures.

The taxes and aſſeſſments for the 7th year are fixed at 210 millions, and the plan for raiſing the ſame is already accepted.

The Directory ſent a meſſage to the Council of Five Hundred, wherein they ſtrongly recommend the raiſing the neceſſary contributions for the 7th year, which are valued at 600 millions.

In Turin there ſtill reigns a kind of diſſatisfaction between the French troops and the inhabitants of that place.

LONDON, *October* 5.

Admiral Nelſon and the captains of his ſhips will be complimented with the rights of citizenſhip of this metropolis.—Two months and more had elapſed before we received the news of Nelſon's victory.

All ſhips or veſſels coming into Britiſh ports from Philadelphia or Pennſylvania, are obliged, on account of the preſent prevailing contagious diſorder in thoſe parts, to lay quarantine.

KINGSTON, (Jam.) *October* 13.

By the veſſels from the Mole, we learn, that the evacuation of that place took place on Wedneſday ſe'nnight, when the French troops took poſſeſſion of it. All the troops, ſtores, &c. have been brought down in the veſſels from thence, which amount to upwards of 40 ſail.

We underſtand that immediately after the evacuation of the Mole, admiral Bligh, in his majeſty's ſhip Brunſwick, with two or three other veſſels of war ſailed on a cruiſe, ſuppoſed to be off Cape Francois.

Hedouville has declared, that if war commences between France and the United States of America, the Cape ſhall be a neutral port.

Reports from Cape Francois authoriſe a belief that Hedouville is preparing for his departure from that place. The clamours of the people rendering his ſtay there longer uncomfortable and dangerous.

Two ſmart ſhocks of an earthquake were felt in this town, on Wedneſday morning between five and ſix o'clock.

One hundred and ſixty of prince Edward's Weſt-India regiment have arrived at St. Anne's Bay, from St. Domingo.

Two companies of the 56th regiment, and one company of the 17th foot, arrived from St. Domingo, marched into the barracks of this town on Wedneſday.

A company of the 60th regiment goes immediately for Port Antonio, and another for Port Maria Bay.

NEW-YORK, *December* 6.

A writer in Europe predicts ſome good effects from the French taking Malta. He remarks that the Algerines have always alleged, in excuſe of their piracies, that they could not alter their piratical way of life, while the Malteſe were cruiſing againſt them. As this reaſon no longer exiſts, he is inclined to think they may quit the profeſſion; eſpecially as the French inſiſt on it. What glorious times for trade, when the Algerines and French quit piracy!

The French pirates, which for a long period had infeſted the port of Havanna, became at length ſo offenſive, that the government of Cuba has given orders to expel them therefrom.

December 8.

Extract of a letter from Hamburg, October 13.

"The political atmoſphere between your country and the French republic begins to brighten; and in our opinion, there exiſts no danger of a war between the United States and the French republic, ſhe having at preſent matters of *greater conſequence* in view."

BALTIMORE, *December* 15.

Intereſting—(if true)

FROM THE AURORA.

A letter received by way of New-York by a gentleman in this city, from Banbridge in the county of Down, Ireland, dated the 17th of October, ſays, that the whole of that iſland was at that time in a general convulſion. The important and ſtrong poſition of Derry, had been taken from the Britiſh by a moſt daring and well executed enterprize, but with the loſs of a great many lives. The Breſt and another ſquadron had landed 11,000 men in different parts of the weſt and north. The Iriſh troops were regularly embodied and their right wing covered Derry, which was made the grand depot and head quarters; the left wing marched againſt Carrickfergus, where the people had already formed a volunteer army and cut off all ſupplies from the Engliſh garriſon. The

letter further adds, that general Lake had been defeated in three several actions, and that the Irish rebels were carrying every thing before them, in consequence of the distraction which the universality of the rising had occasioned—Several of the nobility had been made prisoners, with two general officers, who were taken care of in the court-house of Derry, and to be kept as hostages.

A second letter of the same date from Ballanahinch, corroborates the above particulars, but says that Carrickfergus had been already taken possession of by the people, and that the English troops were flying in a disorganized state in every direction. Belfast was expected to be in the hands of the revolutionists on the 12th of October. A great part of the English fugitives had fled towards Dublin, where it was expected a last and decisive stand would be made.

Annapolis, December 20.

The Christmas vacation in St. John's College begins on Monday the 24th instant, and continues during the remainder of the month only.

On the 8th instant, at 12 o'clock, the president of the United States met both houses of congress in the representatives chamber and delivered the following

SPEECH:

Gentleman of the Senate, and
Gentlemen of the House of Representatives,

WHILE with reverence and resignation we contemplate the dispensations of Divine Providence, in the alarming and destructive pestilence, with which several of our cities and towns have been visited, there is cause for gratitude and mutual congratulations, that the malady has disappeared; and that we are again permitted to assemble in safety, at the seat of government, for the discharge of our important duties. But when we reflect that this fatal disorder has within a few years made repeated ravages in some of our principal sea ports and with increased malignancy, and when we consider the magnitude of the evils arising from the interruption of public and private business, whereby the national interests are deeply affected, I think it my duty to invite the legislature of the union to examine the expediency of establishing suitable regulations in aid of the health laws of the respectives states; for these being formed on the idea, that contagious sickness may be communicated through the channels of commerce, there seems to be a necessity that congress, who alone can regulate trade, should frame a system, which, while it may tend to preserve the general health, may be compatible with the interests of commerce and the safety of the revenue.

While we think on this calamity and sympathize with the immediate sufferers, we have abundant reason to present to the Supreme Being our annual oblations of gratitude for a liberal participation in the ordinary blessings of his providence. To the usual subjects of gratitude, I cannot omit to add one of the first importance to our well being and safety; I mean that spirit which has arisen in our country against the menaces and aggressions of a foreign nation. A manly sense of national honour, dignity and independence has appeared, which if encouraged and invigorated by every branch of the government, will enable us to view undismayed, the enterprizes of any foreign power, and become the sure foundation of national prosperity and glory.

The course of the transactions in relation to the United States and France, which have come to my knowledge during your recess, will be made the subject of a future communication—that communication will comfirm the ultimate failure of the measures which have been taken by the government of the United States towards an amicable adjustment of differences with that power. You will at the same time perceive, that the French government appears solicitous to impress the opinion, that it is averse to a rupture with this country, and that it has in a qualified manner declared itself willing to receive a minister from the United States for the purpose of restoring a good understanding. It is unfortunate for professions of this kind, that they should be expressed in terms which may countenance the inadmissible pretension of a right to prescribe the qualifications which a minister from the United States should possess, and that while France is asserting the existence of a disposition on her part to conciliate with sincerity the differences which have arisen, the sincerity of a like disposition on the part of the United States, of which so many demonstrative proofs have been given, should even be indirectly questioned. It is also worthy of observation, that the decree of the Directory alleged to be intended to restrain the depredations of French cruisers on our commerce, has not given and cannot give any relief; it enjoins them to conform to all the laws of France relative to cruising and prizes, while these laws are themselves the sources of the depredations of which we have so long, so justly, and so fruitlessly complained.

The law of France enacted in January last, which subjects to capture and condemnation neutral vessels and their cargoes, if any portion of the latter are of British fabric or produce, although the entire property belong to neutrals, instead of being rescinded, has lately received a confirmation, by the failure of a proposition for its repeal. While this law, which is an unequivocal act of war on the commerce of the nations it attacks, continues in force, these nations can see in the French government only a power regardless of their essential rights, of their independence and sovereignty; and if they possess the means, they can oppose nothing with their interest and honour, but a firm resistance.

Hitherto, therefore, nothing is discoverable in the conduct of France, which ought to change or relax our measures of defence—on the contrary to extend and invigorate them, is our true policy. We have no reason to regret that these measures have been thus far adopted and pursued, and in proportion as we enlarge our view of the portentous and incalculable situation of Europe, we shall discover, new and cogent motives for the full developement of our energies and resources.

But in demonstrating by our conduct that we do not fear war in the necessary protection of our rights and honour, we shall give no room to infer that we abandon the desire of peace. An efficient preparation for war can alone insure peace. It is peace that we have uniformly and perseveringly cultivated, and harmony between us and France may be restored at her option.—But to send another minister, without more determinate assurances that he would be received, would be an act of humiliation, to which the United States ought not to submit. It must therefore be left to France, if she is indeed desirous of accommodation, to take the requisite steps. The United States will steadily observe the maxims by which they have hitherto been governed. They will respect the sacred rights of embassy. And with a sincere disposition on the part of France to desist from hostility, to make reparation for the injuries heretofore inflicted on our commerce, and to do justice in future, there will be no obstacle to the restoration of a friendly intercourse. In making to you this declaration I give a pledge to France and the world that the executive authority of this country still adhere to the humane and pacific policy which has invariably governed its proceedings in conformity with the wishes of the other branches of the government and of the people of the United States. But considering the late manifestation of her policy towards foreign nations, I deem it a duty deliberately and solemnly to declare my opinion, that whether we negotiate with her or not, vigorous preparations for war will be alike indispensable. These alone will give to us an equal treaty, and ensure its observance.

Among the measures of preparation, which appear expedient, I take the libery to recal your attention to the naval establishment. The beneficial effects of the small naval armament, provided under the acts of the last session, are known and acknowledged.—Perhaps no country ever experienced more sudden and remarkable advantages from any measure of policy, than we have derived from the arming for our maritime protection and defence. We ought, without loss of time, to lay the foundation for an increase of our navy to a size sufficient to guard our coast and protect our trade. Such a naval force, as it is doubtless in the power of the United States to create and maintain, would also afford to them the best means of general defence, by facilitating the safe transportation of troops and stores to every part of our extensive coast. To accomplish this important object, a prudent foresight requires that systematical measures be adopted for procuring at at all times, the requisite timber and other supplies. In what manner this shall be done, I leave to your consideration.

I will now advert, gentlemen, to some matters of less moment, but proper to be communicated to the national legislature.

After the Spanish garrisons had evacuated the posts they occupied at the Natchez and Walnut Hills, the commissioner of the United States commenced his observations, to ascertain the point near the Mississippi, which terminated the northern most part of the thirty-first degree of north latitude. From thence he proceeded to run the boundary line between the United States and Spain. He was afterwards joined by the Spanish commissioner, when the work of the former was confirmed; and they proceeded together to the demarkation of the line. Recent information renders it probable, that the Southern Indians, either instigated to oppose the demarkation, or jealous of the consequences of suffering white people to run a line over lands, to which the Indian title had not been extinguished, have ere this time, stopped the progress of the commissioners. And considering the mischiefs which may result from continuing the demarkation, in opposition to the will of the Indian tribes, the great expence attending it, and that the boundaries which the commissioners have actually established, probably extend at least as far as the Indian title has been extinguished, it will perhaps become expedient and necessary to suspend further proceedings by recalling our commissioner.

The commissioners appointed in pursuance of the fifth article of the treaty of amity, commerce and navigation, between the United States and his Britannic majesty, to determine what river was truly intended under the name of the river St. Croix, mentioned in the treaty of peace, and forming a part of the boundary therein described, have finally decided that question. On the twenty-fifth of October, they made their declaration that a river called Scodiac, which falls into Passamaquoddy Bay, at its north-western quarter, was the true St. Croix intended in the treaty of peace, as far as its great fork, where one of its streams comes from the westward and the other from the northward, and that the latter stream is the continuation of the St. Croix to its source. This decision, it is understood, will preclude all contention among individual claimants, as it seems that the Scodiac and its northern branch, bound the grants of lands which have been made by the respective adjoining governments.

A subordinate question, however, it has been suggested, still remains to be determined. Between the mouth of the St. Croix, as now settled, and what is usually called the Bay of Fundy, lie a number of valuable Islands. The commissioners have not continued the boundary down through any channel of those Islands, and unless the Bay of Passamaquoddy be a part of the Bay of Fundy, this further adjustment of boundary will be necessary. But it is apprehended that this will not be a matter of any difficulty.

Such progress has been made in the examination and decision of cases, of captures and condemnations of American vessels, which were the subject of the 7th article of the treaty of amity, commerce and navigation, between the United States and Great Britain, that it is supposed the commissioners will be able to bring their business to a conclusion in August of the ensuing year.

The commissioners acting under the twenty-fifth article of the treaty between the United States and Spain, have adjusted most of the claims of our citizens, for losses sustained in consequence of their vessels and cargoes having been taken by the subjects of his Catholic majesty, during the late war between France and Spain.

Various circumstances have concurred to delay the execution of the law for augmenting the military establishment. Among these, the desire of obtaining the fullest information to direct the best selection of officers. As this object will now be speedily accomplished, it is expected that the raising and organizing of the troops will proceed without obstacle and with effect.

Gentlemen of the House of Representatives,

I have directed an estimate of the appropriations which will be necessary for the service of the ensuing year, to be laid before you, accompanied with a view of the public receipts and expenditures to a recent period. It will afford you satisfaction to infer the great extent and solicity of the public resources from the prosperous state of the finances, notwithstanding the unexampled embarrassments which have attended commerce. When you reflect on the conspicuous examples of patriotism and liberality, which have been exhibited by our mercantile fellow-citizens, and how great a proportion of the public resources depends on their enterprize, you will naturally consider whether their convenience cannot be promoted and reconciled with the security of the revenue by a revision of the system by which the collection is at present regulated.

During your recess, measures have been steadily pursued for effecting the valuations and returns, directed by the act of the last session, preliminary to the assessment and collection of a direct tax—no other delays or obstacles have been experienced, except such as were expected to arise from the great extent of our country, and the magnitude and novelty of the operation, and enough has been accomplished to assure a fulfilment of the views of the legislature.

Gentlemen of the Senate, and
Gentlemen of the House of Representatives,

I cannot close this address, without once more adverting to our political situation and inculcating the essential importance of uniting in the maintenance of our dearest interests; and I trust, that by the temper and wisdom of your proceedings, and by a harmony of measures, we shall secure to our country that weight and respect to which it is so justly entitled.

JOHN ADAMS.

On the 12th the Senate, in a body, waited on the President of the United States, and presented him the following

ANSWER.

To the PRESIDENT of the UNITED STATES.

SIR,

THE senate of the United States join you in thanks to Almighty God for the removal of the late afflicting dispensations of his Providence, and for the patriotic spirit and general prosperity of our country. Sympathy for the sufferings of fellow-citizens, from disease, and the important interests of the union, demand of the national legislature a ready co operation with the state governments, in the use of such means as seem best calculated to prevent the return of this fatal calamity.

Although we have sincerely wished that an adjustment of our differences with the republic of France might be effected on safe and honourable terms, yet the information you have given us of the ultimate failure of the negotiation has not surprized us. In the general conduct of that republic, we have seen a design of universal influence, incompatible with the self government, and destructive of the independence of other states. In its conduct towards these United States, we have seen a plan of hostility pursued with unremitted constancy, equally disregarding the obligation of treaties, and the rights of individuals. We have seen two embassies formed for the purpose of mutual explanations, and clothed with the most extensive and liberal powers, dismissed without recognition, and even without a hearing.

The government of France has not only refused to repeal, but has recently enjoined the observance of its former edict, respecting merchandize of British fabric or produce, the property of neutrals, by which, the interruption of our lawful commerce, and the spoliation of the property of our citizens, have again received a public sanction—These facts indicate no change of system or disposition—they speak a more intelligible language than professions of solicitude to avoid a rupture, however ardently made. But, if after the repeated proofs we have given of a sincere desire for peace, these professions should be accompanied by insinuations, implicating the integrity with which it has been pursued—If neglecting and passing by the constitutional and authorised agents of the government they are made through the medium of individuals without public character or authority—and above all, if they carry with them a claim to prescribe the political qualifications of the minister of the United States, to be employed in the negociation, they are not entitled to attention or consideration, but

ought to be regarded as designed to separate the people from their government, and to bring about by intrigue that which open force could not effect.

We are of opinion with you, Sir, that there has nothing yet been discovered in the conduct of France which can justify a relaxation of the means of defence adopted during the last session of congress, the happy result of which is so strongly and generally marked. If the force by sea and land which the existing laws authorise should be judged inadequate to the public defence, we will perform the indispensable duty of bringing forward such other acts as will effectually call forth the resources and force of our country.

A steady adherence to this wise and manly policy—a proper direction of the noble spirit of patriotism which has arisen in our country, and which ought to be cherished and invigorated by every branch of the government, will secure our liberty and independence against all open and secret attacks.

We enter on the business of the present session with an anxious solicitude for the public good, and shall bestow that consideration on the several objects pointed out in your communication, which they respectively merit.

Your long and important services—your talents and firmness so often displayed in the most trying times and most critical situations, afford a sure pledge of a zealous co-operation, in every measure necessary to secure us justice and respect.

To which the President made the following

REPLY:

To the Senate of the United States.

Gentlemen,

I thank you for this address, so conformable to the spirit of our constitution, and the established character of the senate of the United States, for wisdom, honour and virtue.

I have seen no real evidence of any change of system or disposition in the French republic, towards the United States.—Although the officious interference of individuals, without public character or authority, is not entitled to any credit, yet it deserves to be considered, whether that temerity and impertinence of individuals, affecting to interfere in public affairs, between France and the United States, whether by their secret correspondence, or otherwise, and intended to impose upon the people, and seperate them from their government, ought not to be inquired into and corrected.

I thank you, gentlemen, for your assurances that you will bestow that consideration on the several objects, pointed out in my communication, which they respectively merit.

If I have participated in that understanding, sincerity and constancy, which have been displayed by my fellow-citizens and countrymen, in the most trying times and critical situations, and fulfilled my duties to them, I am happy. The testimony of the senate of the United States, in my favour, is an high and honourble reward, which receives, as it merits, my grateful acknowledgements. My zealous co-operation, in measures necessary to secure us justice and consideration, may be always depended on.

JOHN ADAMS.

Philadelphia, December 12, 1798.

TO THE VOTERS OF PRINCE-GEORGES'S COUNTY.

I AM solicited by my friends to offer myself as a candidate at your next election, and at the particular request of some of the leading characters on Patowmack I now take my pen to address you on that head, it has been said in our county that I am not a decided character, you know my heart too well for me to dwell on that subject—true, I never was of any party in my life; I trust I never shall. I admit our constitution as one of the best in the world, and I hope I ever shall be watchful of the rights and liberties of our citizens—If you think me a character worthy of your confidence I shall humbly thank you for your votes—Should I be elected I pledge my honour honestly shall be my motto, sincerity my creed. Give me leave to subscribe myself

Your humble servant,

R. A. CONTEE.

Bladensburg, December 5, 1798.

Joseph Brewer,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends, and the public in general, that he has lately opened store in the house formerly occupied by Mr. WILLIAM ALEXANDER, next door to Samuel Hutton, coachmaker, Corn-Hill-street, where he has for sale an assortment of WET and DRY GOODS, which he will dispose of on the lowest terms to all those who will favour him with their custom.

Annapolis, December 17, 1798.

ALL persons having any claims against the estate of SAMUEL BALDWIN, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, are requested to exhibit their accounts, legally proved, for payment, on or before the first day of March, as the executor shall, on that day, finally settle up said estate, and those that are indebted to said estate are desired to make payment immediately, or suits will be brought against those that fail, by

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NICHOLAS BALDWIN, the surviving executor of late Samuel Baldwin.

NOTICE.

I INTEND to petition the legislature of Maryland, at their next sitting, for relief of insolvency.

CLEON CLEMENTS.

In CHANCERY, December 15, 1798.

Ephraim Howard, Jacob Boyer, Thomas Beatty, and Robert Cumming, against The heirs of Alexander Anderson.

THE object of the bill filed in this cause is to obtain to Ephraim Howard, one of the complainants, the legal title and estate of and to a lot in the town of Liberty, in Frederick county, known by lot No. 38, for which Alexander Anderson, deceased, passed his bond of conveyance to Benjamin Musgrove, on the 7th day of March, 1786, which bond was assigned by the said Musgrove to Jacob Boyer and Thomas Beatty, two of the complainants, and by them assigned to the said Ephraim Howard, who also purchased the said lot from Robert Cumming, one other of the complainants, who was appointed a trustee of the said Musgrove; the bill states, that the said Anderson is dead, without leaving any heirs known of and capable of inheriting the said lot; it is thereupon, on motion of the complainants, ordered and adjudged, that they cause a copy of this order to be inserted at least once in each of three successive weeks in the Maryland Gazette before the 12th day of January next, to the intent that the heirs of the said Alexander Anderson may have notice of the present application, and be warned to appear in this court, on or before the 2d Tuesday of May next, to shew cause, if any they have, why a decree should not pass as prayed.

Test. SAMUEL HARVEY HOWARD,
Reg. Cur. Can.

Five Dollars Reward.

STRAYED, or STOLEN, from the subscriber's plantation, in Middle Neck, near Annapolis, about the middle of September last, a likely bay MARE, about thirteen and an half hands high, rising three years old, unbroke, neither docked or branded, nor has she any natural mark, except a small star in her forehead. Whoever takes up and brings home said mare shall receive the above reward, paid by

NINIAN PINKNEY, Jun.

December 15, 1798.

CAME to the subscriber's plantation, near the Head of South river, in November last, a sorrel HORSE, with a bald face, and four white feet, thirteen and an half hands high, appears to be about thirteen years old, and is a natural pacer. The owner is desired to prove property, pay charges, and take him away.

PHILIP HOPKINS.

December 15, 1798.

By his EXCELLENCY
BENJAMIN OGLE,
GOVERNOR of MARYLAND,

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS it has been represented to me that the dwelling house of Joshua Gist, of Frederick county, was, on the 11th instant, between the hours of eight and nine o'clock, consumed by fire, and that some malicious person or persons are supposed to have wilfully set fire to the same; I have therefore thought proper, by and with the advice and consent of the council, to issue this my proclamation, thereby offering a reward of one hundred dollars to any person who shall discover the perpetrator or perpetrators thereof, so that he, she, or they, or any of them, be convicted thereof.

Given in council, at the city of Annapolis, under the seal of the State of Maryland, this twenty-sixth day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and ninety-eight.

BEN. OGLE.

By the Governor,
NINIAN PINKNEY, Clerk
of the governor and council.

By the COMMITTEE of GRIEVANCES and COURTS of JUSTICE.

THE COMMITTEE of GRIEVANCES and COURTS of JUSTICK will sit from nine o'clock every morning until three o'clock in the afternoon.

By order,

R. K. WATTS, Clk.

By the COMMITTEE of CLAIMS.

THE COMMITTEE of CLAIMS will sit every day, during the present session, from nine o'clock in the morning until three in the afternoon.

By order,

S. MAYNARD, Clk.

Isaiah Mankin,

BEGS leave to inform his friends, and the public in general, that he has taken a counting-room in the east side of the house occupied by Messrs. LEMMON and LEVERING, nearly opposite No. 2, Bowley's wharf, for the purpose of transacting business on commission, where all orders from the country or elsewhere will be thankfully received and duly executed, and flatters himself from an assiduous attention to business to meet the patronage of a generous public.

WE, the subscribers, do hereby forewarn all persons from hunting with dog or gun, or trespassing in any manner whatever on our land from Short's Gut to Hooker's Point, as we are determined to put the law in force against all offenders.

JAMES MOSS,
JOHN MERRIKEN,
RICHARD MERRIKEN.

Will be SOLD, at PUBLIC VENDUE, for CASH, on Monday the 14th of January, at the dwelling house of the late CALEB DORSEY, on Elk-Ridge,

A NUMBER of negro men, women and children, oxen, a horse, &c.

ACSHA GWINN, Administratrix of
EDWARD GWINN.

Baltimore, December 4, 1798.

In CHANCERY, December 10, 1798.

THE sale made by JOHN CAMPBELL and HARRY H. CHAPMAN, trustees, as stated in their report, of certain lands of WILLIAM SMALLWOOD, deceased, shall be confirmed, unless cause to the contrary be shewn before the 20th day of January next; provided a copy of this order be inserted in the Maryland Gazette three times before the 13th day of said January.

Lot No. 8, of Monocacy Manor, 140 acres, is stated to have been sold at £.5 1 6 per acre; lot No. 9, of said Manor, 199 acres, at £.6 7 01 several tracts on Chickamuxon, containing between 475 and 582 acres, have been sold at £.5 per acre; Cornfield Island, 1½ acre, hath been sold for £.30 7 6.

True copy,

Test. SAMUEL HARVEY HOWARD,
Reg. Cur. Can.

ALL persons having any demands against the estate of the late RICHARD SPRIGG, Esq; deceased, of Anne-Arundel county, are hereby required to bring them forward, legally authenticated, to the subscriber, and all persons indebted to the said estate are also required to make immediate payment, to

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SOPHIA MERCER, Executrix.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of capt. ROBERT SANDERS, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, are once more desired to make immediate payment, and all those having claims against said estate are desired to make them known to the subscriber for payment.

DAVID STEUART, Executor.

December 12, 1798.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of ROBERT STEUART, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, are once more desired to make payment, or suits will commence against them to April term without respect to persons.

DAVID STEUART.

December 12, 1798.

ALL persons having any claims against Mr. GEORGE TUBMAN, late of Charles county, deceased, are desired to send in their accounts, legally authenticated, within six months from this date, to Mr. WILLIAM M'PHERSON, and all those who are indebted to the estate will please to make payment to Mr. William M'Pherson, who is legally appointed to receive the same.

CHARLES TUBMAN, Executor.

November 26, 1798.

MADE his escape from gaol, early this morning, a bright mulatto lad named RANDOLPH, strait and well made, sprightly and active, sings well, and appears fond of spirituous liquors, he is about eighteen years of age, five feet seven inches high, has smooth, sandy, strait hair, and was handcuffed when he made his escape; he says he is the property of a WILLIAM JOHNSON, of Spotsylvania county, Virginia, and was committed as a runaway by the name of ROBERT MUNTZ: he has been some months past in the vicinity of Allen's Fresh. Any person delivering him at this place shall receive a REWARD of TWENTY DOLLARS, and reasonable expences, from

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THOMAS A. DYSON, Sheriff of
Charles county.

Indian-town, November 27, 1798.

MR. GENERES

INFORMS the ladies and gentlemen of Annapolis, that he will open a DANCING-SCHOOL on the 14th of this month, he will teach the ladies on Fridays and Saturdays at ten o'clock in the morning, and three in the afternoon, and gentlemen at five in the evening; those who wish to become scholars will apply at Mr. STEVENS's and Mr. MARYE's.

December 6, 1798.

NOTICE.

ALL persons having claims against the estate of BELT MULLIKIN, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, are requested to bring in their accounts, legally authenticated, for settlement, and all those indebted are requested to make immediate payment, to

BENJAMIN H. MULLIKIN, Administrator
of BELT MULLIKIN, deceased.

Forks Patuxent.

HUGH M'GUIRE,

Opposite the Episcopal Church,

HAS received a quantity of Hare's best Philadelphia PORTER, now ready for delivery, at his bottling cellar, on the same terms as in Philadelphia or Baltimore; also Peter's best strong beer, spirituous liquors, &c. which he intends to be regularly supplied with, and dispose of for the most reduced prices.

N. B. Empty bottles bought.

Annapolis, December 4, 1798.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

June 27, 1798.

NOTICE is hereby given, That by virtue of an act, paſſed during the preſent ſeſſion of congreſs, ſo much of the act, entitled, "An act making further proviſion for the ſupport of public credit, and for the redemption of the public debt"—paſſed the third day of March, one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety-five, as bars from ſettlement or allowance, certificates, commonly called loan-office and final ſettlement certificates, and indents of intereſts, is ſuſpended until the twelfth day of June, which will be in the year one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety-nine.

That on the liquidation and ſettlement of the ſaid certificates, and indents of intereſt, at the treaſury, the creditors will be entitled to receive certificates of funded three per cent. ſtock equal to the amount of the ſaid indents, and the arrearages of intereſt due on their ſaid certificates, prior to the firſt day of January, one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety-one.

That the principal ſums of the ſaid loan-office and final ſettlement certificates, with the intereſt thereon, ſince the firſt day of January, one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety-one, will be diſcharged after liquidation at the treaſury, by the payment of intereſt and reimburſement of principal, equal to the ſums which would have been payable thereon, if the ſaid certificates had been ſubſcribed, purſuant to the acts making proviſion for the debts of the United States, contracted during the late war, and by the payment of other ſums, equal to the market value of the remaining ſtock, which would have been created by ſuch ſubſcriptions as aforeſaid, which market value will be determined by the comptroller of the treaſury.

OLIVER WOLCOTT,
Secretary of the treaſury.

Philadelphia, June 30th, 1798.

Public notice is hereby given,

PURSUANT to the act of congreſs, paſſed on the 12th day of June, 1798, entitled, "An act reſpecting loan-office and final ſettlement certificates, indents of intereſt, and the unfunded or regiſtered debt credited in the books of the treaſury."

1ſt. That on the application of the creditors reſpectively, or their legal attornies, at any time after the laſt day of December in the preſent year, the *principal ſums* of the unfunded or regiſtered debt of the United States credited on the books of the treaſury, or commiſſioners of loans, will be reimburſed at the treaſury of the United States.

2d. That intereſt upon the unfunded or regiſtered debts aforeſaid will ceaſe from and after the laſt day of December in the preſent year.

3d. That the creditors reſpectively will be entitled on requiſition to receive from the proper officers of the treaſury, certificates of funded three per cent. ſtock, equal to the arrearages of intereſt due on the debts aforeſaid prior to the firſt day of January, one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety-one.

By order of the board of commiſſioners, of the ſinking fund,
EDWARD JONES, Sec'ry.

To be SOLD for CASH, or on long credit,

A FAMILY of SLAVES, conſiſting of a man, his wife, and their eight children, four boys and four girls, the eldeſt ſeventeen years of age, the youngeſt twelve months; the man is honeſt and ſober, a good gardener, a truſty market man, and handy at all work; the woman is an excellent plain cook, honeſt and ſober; the expence of ſo large a family in town, and the reluctance of the parents to have their children ſold, or even ſeparated from them, is the only reaſon of their being offered for ſale. To a good maſter in the country who would keep the family together, and manumit the female children at twenty-eight years of age, they will be diſpoſed of on eaſy terms.

PHILIP B. KEY.

Annapolis, October 6, 1798.

Thirty Dollars Reward,

MADE his eſcape out of Anne-Arundel county gaol, laſt evening, a negro man by the name of BEN, but commonly calls himſelf BEN ROGERS, the property of JOHN H. STONE, Eſq; he is about 22 or 23 years of age, about 5 feet 6 inches high, and chunky built; his cloathing is a dark ſhort coat, white kerſey jacket and breeches, white yarn ſtockings, and coarſe ſhoes, he has a ſcar over one of his eyes, and commonly wears his wool plaited. Whoever delivers the ſaid negro at the gaol aforeſaid ſhall be entitled to the above reward inſtead of ten dollars adverſtiſed by John Welch, Eſq; paid by

THOMAS W. HEWITT, Gaoler.

September 6, 1798.

WANTED,

A FEW copies of the laws paſſed at November ſeſſion, 1785; alſo one copy of the proceedings of the houſe of delegates of February ſeſſion, and two of June ſeſſion, 1777; one of October, 1778; one of March, 1779; and one of March, 1780; for which a liberal price will be given by the printers hereof.

NOTICE.

THE ſubſcriber intends preferring a petition to the general aſſembly of the State of Maryland, at the next ſeſſion, for an act of inſolvency.

JOHN F. BEALL.

Charles county, November 1, 1798.

RAN away from the ſubſcriber, living in Anne-Arundel county, on the Head of South river, negro NELL, a bright mulatto ſlave, about thirty-eight years of age, of a thin viſage, about five feet four inches high, with long buſhy hair, has been in common uſed to houſe work, ſhe is a very good ſpinner, and, in fact, underſtands how to do any thing about a houſe; her cloaths are uncertain, as ſhe took with her more than one ſuit; ſhe has been ſeen in Annapolis, and it is not unlikely but that ſhe may now be there. I will pay EIGHT DOLLARS to any perſon that will bring her home, or ſecure her ſo that I get her again.

WILLIAM HALL, 3d.

February 8, 1798.

RAN away, on Tueſday the fourth inſtant, from the eſtate of WILLIAM SANDERS, on South river, a negro man named DENBY, a ſtout black fellow, about 25 years of age, 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high, has a quick pert way of ſpeaking; took with him ſundry cloathing, among them a coat and breeches of dark ſtriped claſſic cloth, a white muſlinet waiſtcoat, and an old pair of corded breeches, a new ſmall round hat, bound, and a pair of black ſhoes; it is expected he has made for Baltimore. A reward of TEN DOLLARS will be paid for ſecuring him in the gaol of Baltimore, ſo that he be had again, or FIVE POUNDS if taken a greater diſtance.

WILLIAM BROGDEN.

September 10, 1798.

Randall and Dobbin,

PROPRIETORS of HOPE MILLS, at the Head of Magothy river, are now ready to purchaſe wheat, corn, and rye, at the mills, or, for convenience to ſellers, they will receive grain at Annapolis, where they mean to keep a conſtant ſupply of freſh ſuperfine flour, corn meal, and bran for ſale; they will always keep a quantity of grain ground at the mills to accommodate thoſe who may come from a diſtance by water with grain to be ground.

They expect in a few days to have a neat aſſortment of wet and dry goods, which they will ſell low for caſh or produce.

Hope Mills, July 17, 1798.

Thirty Dollars Reward.

I WILL give the above reward for apprehending the following negroes, and ſecuring them in gaol, ſo that I may get them, WILL, about ſixty years of age, of a dark complexion, and five feet ten or eleven inches high. TOM, about thirty-ſix or ſeven years of age, a dark mulatto, about ſix feet high, and well proportioned, and BETTY, a likely dark mulatto girl, about ſeventeen years of age; the laſt two call themſelves THOMAS, and all of them have been frequently ſeen in Annapolis, where I have reaſons to ſuppoſe they now are. The above reward ſhall be paid for apprehending the ſaid negroes, or ten dollars for either of them, and reaſonable charges if brought home. All perſons are forewarned from harbouring them at their peril.

W. 4 JAMES MORRISS.

Charles county, September 25, 1798.

NOTICE.

I INTEND to apply to the next general aſſembly of Maryland for an act of inſolvency, to diſcharge me from debts which I am unable to pay.

WILLIAM THOMPSON.

Charles county, November 1, 1798.

To be SOLD, on credit,

A VALUABLE PLANTATION, ſituated on the Cheſapeake Bay, on the north ſide of Severn river, containing between three and four hundred acres; this land lies within about eighteen miles from the city of Baltimore, and five from the city of Annapolis, it abounds with timber of every kind, a large proportion of which is calculated for ſhips; the ſoil is fertile and level, and well adapted for grazing and farming, having a quantity of ſalt marſh; it abounds with fiſh, oyſters, and wild fowl, in their proper ſeaſons. This tract of land is ſituated on the Cheſapeake Bay, and a navigable creek on the other ſide, from its ſituation it can be encloſed with one hundred and fifty pannels of fence; the improvements are, a dwelling-houſe and two apple orchards. From the advantageous ſituation of this property it muſt be an object to perſons inclinable to purchaſe. For terms of ſale apply to LEMUEL WARFIELD, Baltimore, or to the ſubſcriber on the Head of Severn, Anne-Arundel county.

p15 tf LANCELOT WARFIELD.

April 7, 1798.

I WILL SELL, on moderate terms, ſeveral ſmall tracts of LAND, within two miles of the city of Annapolis. For terms apply to

JOHN HESSELIUS.

Primroſe Hill, November 10, 1798.

Lands for Sale.

CUMBERLAND MANOR ENLARGED, lying in Allegany county, containing twenty-four thouſand four hundred and twenty-four acres of land, by accurate ſurvey, and is marked and bounded round the whole tract, it is ſituate on the Savage river, which runs through it upwards of twenty miles. This land is heavily wooded with the moſt valuable timber of every kind that this country produces, and is watered with abundance of fine ſprings and ſtreams, ſufficient for any and every kind of *water-works*; the ſoil is generally fertile and particularly adapted to graſs. The whole is divided into forty-five lots, containing from four hundred to ſeven hundred acres each. A great bargain and a long credit will be given to purchaſers diſpoſed to ſettle immediately on the land. The road from Cumberland to Pittſburg runs through the upper part, and the river Patowmack lies within ten miles. Mill-ſtones of any dimenſions may be made on this land, with little trouble, of a ſuperior quality; there are alſo a great number of ſugar trees on it, which will not only be a great convenience, but profitable to ſettlers. A plot of this land is lodged at the vendue ſtore of Meſſrs. Yates and Campbell, in Baltimore, with the terms of ſale, and ſhould the land not be diſpoſed of at private ſale before Thurſday the twenty-fourth day of May next, it will on that day be offered at Public auction, at ſaid vendue ſtore, on a credit of one, two, and three years. The following tracts, lying in Allegany county, are likewiſe offered for ſale, to wit: Evitt's Creek Forell, containing four thouſand two hundred and ſixty-ſix acres, lying on Evitt's creek, about five miles from the town of Cumberland, and about the ſame diſtance from the Patowmack, will be ſold, the whole together, or divided into lots of not leſs than five hundred acres. Commonwealth, containing three thouſand eight hundred and ſeventeen acres, lying on George's creek, about ſeven miles from the town of Well-Pitt, which is at the mouth of ſaid creek where it empties into the Patowmack; on this tract there is a good tan-yard erected, with ſundry other improvements, and even or eight acres of good timothy meadow; ſeveral griſt and ſaw-mills are erected within a few miles of this land; the whole is well watered and wooded, and will be divided into lots, to accommodate purchaſers. Water-works, containing three hundred and fifty two acres and three quarters, lying on Jennings Run; on this tract are ſeveral valuable ſeats for any kind of water works, and plenty of timber and coal; there are two ſmall tenements on it, and lie about nine miles from Cumberland, on the Turkey-foot road. Mount Hope, containing ſixty-four and a quarter acres, lying about five miles from Cumberland, and near Creſap's town; on this tract there is a ſmall ſettlement. White Walnut Bottom, containing two hundred acres, is a valuable tract, being heavily timbered, and very rich ſoil, lies on Big Run, about fifteen miles from Cumberland. White Oak Bottom, containing one hundred and three acres. White Oak Level, containing fifty acres. Lee's Deſire, containing fifty acres. Proſpect, containing fifty acres. Sugar Camps, containing eighty acres. Saw-Mill Seat, containing fifty acres. Hard to Find, containing fifty acres. The Vineyard, containing fifty acres. Cold Rain, containing fifty acres. Cheſnut Hill, containing fifty-three acres and a half. Buck Range, containing fifty acres. Neglect, containing fifty acres. Pretty Proſpect, containing fifty acres. Poland's Diſappointment, containing fifty acres. Diſpute, containing fifty acres. Rois's Bad Luck, containing fifty acres. Savage, containing fifty acres. Black Oak Ridge, containing one hundred acres. Beginning of Trouble, containing fifty acres. All the laſt mentioned tracts are among the firſt quality of lands in the county, and ſeveral of them are improved. For further and more particular information, any perſon deſirous of purchaſing will apply to Mr. George Dent, in Cumberland, who will ſhew the premiſes and make known the terms of ſale. The following tract, lying in Anne-Arundel county, called St. James's Part, containing one hundred and fifteen acres and a half of land, lying on the turnpike road from Baltimore to Frederick town, and adjoining the Poplar Springs, if not ſold at private ſale before Saturday the nineteenth day of May next, will on that day be expoſed to public ſale, at the Poplar Springs; this land is well wooded, has excellent ſprings, lies level, and is in a very healthy part of the country. Alſo will be ſold, at public ſale, on Friday the firſt day of June next, on the premiſes, the plantation where Thomas Jenn now reſides, containing three hundred ſeven and a half acres of land; on this place are two good apple orchards, fifteen to twenty acres of good meadow ground, and a capital place for a diſtillery, the ſtream being ſupplied by never failing cool ſprings, and hath a perpendicular fall of twenty feet; this land is bounded on the river Patuxent, and lies in Anne-Arundel county, is diſtant about fifteen miles from Elk-Ridge Landing, and about ſeventeen or eighteen miles from the Federal City.

Having a number of tracts of land in ſeveral counties in this ſtate, which I wiſh to diſpoſe of, and for the convenience of thoſe whom ſaid lands may adjoin, the following gentlemen are authoriſed to contract for, and will give notice, deſcribe, and ſhew the ſame, in Harford county, Mr. James Bond, at Belle-Air; in Waſhington county, Dr. Richard Pindell, at Hager's town; and Mr. William Tong, near Hancock-town; in Worceſter county, Mr. William Corbin; in Caroline, Mr. John Young; in Dorcheſter county, Mr. John Craig; in Baltimore county, Mr. Elijah Merryman.

I will exchange lands for a few negro men, on advantageous terms. Any perſons wiſhing to obtain lands, on moderate and reduced prices, will pleaſe to apply to the perſons above named, or to the ſubſcriber in the city of Annapolis.

SAMUEL GODMAN.

February 28, 1798.

ANNAPOLIS:
Printed by FREDERICK and SAMUEL GREEN.